Colorest to the highest berths be allowed. The Post Office patronage would be then educed to its lowest value, and it would not much matter then who poseeseed it.

Cholern is very had in Eog'ant. Among its victims is Lord Jocelyn. He was a man of some talent, and would have made a much better man than his father, the bigoted old tory and Orangeman, the Earl of Roden.

A court martial which has been sitting for some time on a Lieutenaus Perry, of the Forty sixth regiment, has excited great interest on account of the proofs it has afford of the disgusting pastimes of English officers. Their infamous oppression of any officer who is not a gentleman of rank and fortune, and of the lying and false swearing with which these sticklers for gentle blood have been guilty on the court martial—also the want of fairness on the past of the Judgest towards to injure party—all these things have had the effect of disgusting the people more and more with aristocratic pretensions in this country.

Espartero is likely again to fail in Spain, through his want of sternness and vigor, and his failings in favoring every one that b mats of royal blood. He is now in league with Isab lla, to allow Christina to leave Spain with the holmds of pell of which she has robbed the nation. Narvaez will again step in, by and by and prevent all the good that Espartero might accomplish if he had sofficient nerve.

There is a Post Office publication here, called the Post Office Daily Packet List, published at the General Post Office. In this list is play has never been shown to the United States makets in announcing their arrival and departure, as if the public were not interested in sending letters by them. There has never been the same publicity given to the Collins steamers as to Cunard's, in the Post Office publication.

Our Paris Corresponden

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

Correspondence Between Count Nesservede and M.

Drown de Lhuys—The Opinion of the French Minister on the Invasion of Turkey-Substantial Guarantees and the Status Ante Beilum-State of Affairs in Midrid - A Bedchamber Question Again - The Queen's Tears and E partero's Diffi-Agam—The Queen's Prais and E. patter's Engi-culty—Cuban Politics—The Preparations for the Next Grand Fete of Saint Napoleon. Since the intelligence of Russia's having crossed the Pruth, in her original invasion of the Princi-

palities, in July, 1853, there has appeared nothing in the Moniteur of equal interest to the two letters of Count Nesselrode and M. Drouyn de L'uya, which that journal published yesterday. Such was which that journal published yesterday. Such was the demand for copies that a great many of the ordinary newsvenders could not supply their ous-tomers. In fact, many of them were unable to produce any at all from the office, which was regu-larly beleaguered. The intelligence which I was enabled to communicate to you two days ago-that the evacuation of the Principalities by the Czar was not to disparage the hostile attitude of Austria—is specially confirmed; and it is now avowedly declared that the nature of the guarantees specifi cally pointed out in the despatch of the French Foreign Minister was in the possession of Austria, when, on the 8th inst., her ambassad or exchanged notes with those of France and England on the subject, agreeing that guarantees should be exacted.

On the subject of these guarantees, says M. Drouyn de Lbuys, Russia has taken advantage of the exclu-sive right of surveilance, which treaties have conferred on her, to enter Moldavia and Wallachia, as though she were acting on her own territory. Her privileged position on the Black Sea has enabled her to found establisments on that sea, and to form there a naval force, which, from want of a counterpoise, is a perpetual menace to the Ottoman empire. The uncontrolled pessession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube, has caused to the navigation of that important river moral and material obstacles which affect the commerce of all nations. Lastly, the articles of the treaty of Kainardji, relative to religious protection, have become, in consequence of an unwarranted interpretation, the original cause of the struggle which Turkey now maintains. On all these points there are new regulations to be established, and important modifications to be made, in the status quo ante bellum. It may, I think, be said that the common interests of Europe would re

said that the common interests of Europe would require—
First. That Russia's prote torate over Moliavia, Wallachia and Servia should cease for the future, and that the privileges granted by the Suttans to the provinces depet cent on the empire should be placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers. Scoodly That the navigation of the Danube to its mouth should be released from all impediments, and subjected to the principles sanctioned by the Congress of Vienna.

Thirdly. That the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, should be revised in concert by the night centracting

Thirdly. That the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, should be revised in concert by the night contracting parties in the interest of the balance of power of Europe, and in the sense of a limitation of that of Russia in the Black Sca.

F. urtbly. That no power should claim the right of exercising an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever site they have believed but that France America. Great Ref.

may belong; but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia should lend their mutual co-operation to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman government the sanction and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and take advantage in the reciprocal interest of their co-religionists of the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan, without any attack resulting from it on the dignity and independence of his crown.

The recent communications, continues M. de

Lhuys, of Baron de Hubner, (the Austrian ambassador at Paris,) authorise me already in saying that the opinions of Count de Buol, (the Minister at Vienna,) are the same as mine, and that he regards as I do, the guarantee which Europe is entitled to de-

do, the guarantee which Europe is entitled to demand from Russis, &c., &c.

This letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs seems to have given universal satisfaction, and
has immensely increased his reputation, already so
high, for diplomatic ability. Count Nesseirode had
used some special pleacing to prove that the occupation of the Principalities was not the cause of the
war. M. Drouyn de Lhuys with a few strokes
of his pin demolishes the whole, and unsparingly, if
not haughtily, fixes the crime on the true culprit.
He is also thought to be especially happy in replying to that portion of Count Nesseirode's despatch
is which Russis offers to respect the integrity of
Turkey so long as it is respected by the Powers
who now occupy the waters and the territory of the
Sultan.

"What similarity," retorts M. de L'Huys, "does
there exist between the invader and protector?
What analogy is there between the presence of the
slived troops demanded by the Sublime Porte, and
authorized by a diplomatic document—the effects of
which are to cease by common accord—and the violest extrance of the Ru sian army on the Ottoman
territory?"

In tact, the general interpretation put noon Count

authorized by a diplomatic document—the effects of which are to cease by common accord—and the violent extrance of the Ru sian army on the Ottoman territory?

In tact, the general interpretation put upon Count Nesscirode a letter is that the Emperor hads that the way are becoming much too not for him; and many do not scruple to say that unless the depractory tone of hir minister is a ruse of the mast refined character, tidinar may be shortly expected that he has struck his colors. The obstinate activate of Anastria, the uncertain position of Prussia, the determined pressure which, both in the Baitic and Biack sess, the Anglo French allian e is oringing to bear, it is thought will compel num to give way; and every hour momentous intelligence is look-der. Count Nesselvo is later is, in trut, openy spoken of as a victory. The Principalities which were proposed to be given up on conditions, have already been given up on necessary. To Tarks are in possession of Buch west, and the effect of a brilliant campaign—the bloodless result of Napoleme's expensive foreign diploms y—is loudly proclaimed as a bouquet arrived to grace the featival of the dynastry which France has forever chosen for nerself. There seems to be but one alloy—the fear that diplemany will monopolize all the laurels, and that the arise of the Western Powers may have missed the maines of the Western Powers may have missed the maines of the Barricades looked up the avance of the death of either. The Queen, who, while mains balls were flying about the palace windows, while barricades looked up the avance of the death of either. The Queen, who, while mains balls were flying about the palace windows, while barricades looked up the svanues of the centurer which has been the fruitful and has sent to a such roamly in tears, and attention of the death of either. The Queen ander, which has been the fruitful and has sent to a such roamly in tears, and attention of the diac institutes of rayalty—as related the firm of the death of the state—and the state of the d

Port Office of at it cought to be mail! genmenting from

content form culpade ministers, from time to time, exorbitant concession of onlike works. It is understood that the kinktyry don the the time to time, exorbitant concession of onlike works. It is understood that the kinktyry don the the time to the concession of the concessio

are everywhere scattered about. A beautiful pagods, such as French taste could have only imagined, is erected for the monster concert, and fourtains from all quarters will plash up their cooling
streams, and mingle the sweet sound of their falling
waters in the midst of this wondrous effort of man
to cheat the sun and meon, and all the stars of heaven, of their rightful pre-eminence. Beatrie.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NESSELRODE, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER. AND DROUYN DE L'HUYS, THE FRENCH MINISTER. [From the Paris Moniteur, Aug 11.]
We place before our readers the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the demand for the evacuation of the Princi, alities, which was formulated by Austria and support d by Prussia. The despatch of Count Nesselrode, transmitted officially by the Court of Vienna to the government of his Imperial Majesty, has provoked, on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a reply, which we also publish. The communication of those documents preceded and prepared the exchange of notes which took place at Vienna on the 8th inst., a fact which we have already announced.

We restrict ourselves to observe that after the arguments employed by Russia to decline (répousser) the demands of the two great German Powers, the tenor of the pro-lamations it has addressed to the Wallachians and Moldavians, the multiplied checks its troe, shave suffered in their retreat, and the concentration of forces commanded by General Biron Hess in Transplyanna and the Bakowina, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg can no longer honorably represent (ne saurati plus honorablement représenter) the evacuation of the Principalities as a concession made to the diplomery of Austria.

DESPATCH OF COUNT NESSELRODE TO PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF, RUSSIAN ENVOY AT VIENNA.

ST. PETERSBURG. [7-29 June, 1854.

My PRINCE—Count Esterbazy has communicated to me the despatch by which his Cabinet requests by avoiding to push further our trans-Dimbination operations, and in evacuating the Principalities within as short a delay as possible.

In motifying this desire on Austrian and German interests which the extension of the struggle on the Danube would compromise, Count Baol supports himself on the ground that our occupation of the Principalities was the principal cause of the war. We shall ask his leave to make some reserves in this respect.

Principalities was the principal cause of the war. We shall ask his leave to make some reserves in this respect.

The occupation of the Principalities had not prevented the opening and the continuation of the negotiations. It was not it which provoked the abandoament of the Vienna note, the rejection of the propositions made at Olmutz, with the concurrence and the appropriation of Austria, no more than the complete change of all the anterior bases of negotiations; and if since then all attempts at reconciliation have proved abortive, the Austrian Gabinet can not disown that it arose from incidents and motives much more complicated, non waich we prefer remaining silent to day to avoid disagreeable recriminations.

We replied by silence to the summons of France and England, because it was of an oliensive nature (forme blessante) preceded by open provo anions, and devoid of all conditions of reciprocity; and if war resulted therefrom, it would be just to largue the cause thereof less to the nature of our reply than to the tone and terms which provoked it.

However this may be (guoigu'il en 200), if in the opinion of the Austrian Government, the prolonged occupation of the Frincipalities was the motive of the war, it would result therefrom that by the cessation of that occupation the war would cease from the first would result therefrom that by the cessation of that occupation the war would cease from the first in the power of the Cabinet of Vienna to the result of hours on donner l'assurance?

It cannot ecape its attention that from the first moment that the Porte declare! war to us, especially since the circle of that war, transported beyond the Brita-patities, whatever may have been its original character, has become nothing else for us but a military presision, the maintenance and abandoane to which are above all things, subordinate to airstegical considerations. It is clear, therefore,

Street, and the destruction of Schuckers, taking

that before we voluntary give up, out of regard to the situation of Austria, the only point where, pushing the offensive, there remain for us some chances of re-establishing in our favor the equilibrium which is everywhere else against us, we ought to knew at least what securities Austria can offer us; for if the hostilities continue, if the Powers, disengage of all apprehension in Turkey, remain at liberty either to pursue us on the evacuated territory, or to employ all their disposable forces, in futule, to invade our Asiatic or European class, so as to impose upon us unacceptable conditions, it is evident that Austria would have asked us to weaken ourselves morally and materially by a sacrifice in pure perte.

To exact from Ruesia that she smould place herself entirely at the mercy of her enemies, when the latter do not dissimulate the intention of upsetting or diminishing her power—10 expose her to all the attake which they may deem it suitable to direct against her, by reducing her everywhere to the defeasive—to deprive her. finally, in the name of peace, of every means of obtaining that that peace should not be ruinous and dishonorable for her, would be an act so contrary to all the lists of equity, to every principle of military honor, that we flatter ourselves in the belief (mous nous plaisons deroire,) no such idea could have for one moment entered the mind of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph.

In communicating to us the protocol of the 9th

onserves in the benefit mans wous parsons a crute, job os on idea could have for one moment entered the mind of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph.

In communicating to us the protocol of the 9th April, the Coprt of Vienna lays stress with us upon the positive engagement taken by it towards the Western Powers to bring about, by all means in its power, the final execuation of the Principaluties; but, in taking that eugagement, tustria-could not refuse itself the choic of the means which might seem to it most proper to fulfil its obligations—that of placing Russis in a condition to proceed with the evacuation with be or and safety. The very obligation which she has contracted gives her, on the contrary, the right of in-isting with the Powers that they do not, by their exactions, prevent the success of her effor s. The same applies to the interests of Austrian and German commerce, invoked against the prolongation or extension of our military operations. They authorize the cabinet of Vienna to use with the two Powers the same reasons as with us; for if the interests of Austria and of the whole of Germany may momentarily suffle from our perations on the Danube, with greater reason do they suffer, and still more seriously, like those of all acateal States, from the situation caused by the marit me operations of F ance and England in the Euxine, in the North Sea, and in the Baltic.

Let the Austrian government, then maturely weighing these considerations, explain itself towa dius on the subject of the gua-antees of security which it can give us, and the Emperor, out of defence to the wishes and interests of Germany, would be inclined (servait dispose) to enter into regulation on the precise period of the evacuation. The Cubinet of Vienna may, beforeband, be persuaded that his Majesty shares in the same degree with it the desire of putting as speady a trea as possible to the crisis which weights at this noment upon all European indefinitely to prolong the occupation of the Principalities, or to establish himself th

April:—

INTEGRITY OF TURKEY.—This point has nothing which is not conformable to all we have hitherto enounced, and it will not be menaced by us as long as it shall be respected by the Powers which occupy at this moment the waters and the territory of the Sul an.

as it shall be respected by the Powers which occupy at this moment the waters and the territory of the Sul an.

EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.—We are willing to proceed therewith, on saitable securities being given.

Consolidation of the Rights of the Christian subjects of the Ports are inseparable from the idea that the civil rights to be obt-ined for all the Calistian subjects of the Ports are inseparable from the religious rights as stipulated by the protocol, and would become valueless for our o religious rights as stipulated by the protocol, and would become valueless for our o religious, if the latter in acquiring new privileges did not retain the ancient ones, we have already declared that if it was thus the demand which the Emperor has made to the Porte would be fulfilled, the motive of the difference set aside, and his Majesty ready to concur in the European guarantee of those privileges.

Such being the dispositions of the Emperor on the capital polits indicated in the protocol, it appears to us, my Prince, that, provided peace is wished for without arriver penses, which renders it impossible, it would not be difficult to arrive at it on this triple basis, or, at least to prepare the negotiations thereof by means of an arminities.

This is the hope which your Excellency will kindly express (conders him exprimer) to the Austrian Cabinet, by communicating to it this deepatch. Receive, &c.,

DESPATCH FROM M. DROUNN DE LHUYS TO BARON MEDULAQUENT, MINISTER OF THE EMPEROR AT VIENNA.

PARIS, July 22, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—I have re cived the despatches witch you have done me the honor to write

PARIS, July 22, 1854.

MONSIETR LE BARON—I have re cived the despatches which you have done me the bonor to write to me, up to No. 121, and your telegraphic despatch of yesterday has also reached me.

Whatever interest the double communication which you announce to me must necessarily offer to the government of his imperial Majesty. I need not await it to appreciate, en pleine commaissance de cause, the reply of the Cabinet of St. Pete shurg. For some days that document has been in my hands, which was, as you know, presented by Gen. Issakeff to all the governments who were represented at the Bamberg conferences, and the Emperor, before his departure for Biarritz, had time to examine it, and to give me his instructions.

I shall object but a very few words to the

sented at the Bamber Contenees, and the Emperor, before his departure for Biarritz, had time to examine it, and to give me his instructions.

I shall object but a very few words to the commencement (debut) of Count Nesselrode's despatch. Russia persists in throwing back n on the Western Powers the responsibility of a crisis which she alone provoked. She complains of the form of their summons, and beholds in a step which her acts have rendered necessary the determining cause of the war. Tais is torgetting a little too soon the series of long and laborious negotistions which occupied last year; it is not taking sufficient account of the multiplied warnings which in every form France and Englat d gave to the cabinet of St. Petersour; finally, it is a wiful self-disavowal that, from the day upon which the Russian armies invaded the Principalities of the Danube, peace was so much compromised that the most loyal, the most patient efforts could not save it. I shall, therefore, M. le Baron, confine myself to recall to mind that the despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhasy, the very same to which Count Nesselvede replies, re established as it should do (comme if fullasil), the verity of the parts (*ods*), and that the confe ence of Vienus, in the protoc of the 9th of April, solemuly recognized that the summons addressed to Russia by France and England was founded in right, thait fondée en droit. Europe has, therefore, pronounced its judgment by its most accredited organs, and that suffices for us.

I now come to the political part of the Russian communication. What at the very first strikes me is that, in only attributing to the step attempted by Austria, and supported by Prussia, a character parely Germanic, those two Powers could not show themselves satisfied with the result of their italistances.

ances.

The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy

themselves satisfied with the result of their insistance.

The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy
put in relief the two following points:

1. The necessity of evacuating, within a short delay, the P-incipalities of the Danube.

2. The impossibility of subordinating that evacuation, claumed in the name of the essential inthe ests of Germany, to conditions independent of
the will of Austria.

Now no limit is fixed to the occupation of Mildavia and Wallachia, and the proclamation of an armistic is considered as the condition sine qua nonof the retreat of the invading armies beyond the
Pruth. The projudice which Russia, according to
the testimony of Austria and Prussia, bears to the
Ge man is Confederation by not re-entering within
its territorial limits, subsists, consequently, in full,
and not only does it be one aggravated by its duraton, but also by the fin de non recevoir, of which
the legitimate representations which it had raised
have just been the object.

The Cubinet of St. Petersburg, it is true, adheres,
it says, to the principles laid down in the protocol
of the 9th of A rill, but the presence of the Russian
troops on the Ottoman territory already takes from
that declaration—while I wish to examine closely—
the greatest part of its value. The evacuation of
the Integrity of the Tarkish empire, and the fact
of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation
of the integrity of the Tarkish empire, and the fact
of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation
of the integrity of the Tarkish empire, and the fact
of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation
of the integrity of the Tarkish empire, and the fact
of their occupation in which she has deliberably
pla ed Lerself the preliminary reparation of an act
which general opinion has condemeed. I do not
understand, I own it, what M. de Nesselvede means
to say it announcing that the integrity of the Ottoman empire "will not be meanced by Russia as long
as it shall be respected by the powers which county
to stake the prese

| Eval.

independence and sovereignty of the Sublims
Porte could co exist with such a system. Toe
government of his imperial Mejesty assuredly does
not wish to my that Europe can show fissif indifferent to the amelioration of the condition of
the rayas; on the contrary, it thinks that it ought
to cover those populations with its active solicitude,
and come to an understanding to one unage the benevolent dispositions of the Sultan in their favor; but
it firmly believes that the reforms of which the system is succeptible, to which the different communities of Torkey are submitted, ought to be salutary
and efficacious to cranate from the Ottoman government; and that, if their accomplishment requires
foreign assistance, it should be an amicable action,
shown by goed and well-meant advice, and not by
an interference founded upon treaties which no
State could subscribe to without abdicating its independence.

This examination of the reply of the cabinet of
St. Petersburg would not be complete, M. le Baron,
unless I observed tost Count Nesselrode avoids with
extreme care to make the alightest allusion to that
one of all the paragraphs of the prolocol of the 9th
of April which deserves most to attract his attention, and the only one, in our opinion, which has a
capital importan e, as it im dies the necessity of a
European revision of the ancient relations of Russia
with Inrkey.

France and England could not therefore consent
to a suspension of arms on the vague assurances
given by Count Nesselrode touching the pacific dispositions of the St. Petersburg cabinet. The sacrifices made by the allied powers are very considerable, the object they have in view is great enough
for them not to stop on the way before having the
ceitlinde of not being obliged to recommence the
war. The particular conditions they will put for
peace depend upon too many eventualities for them
to indicate them at present, and in this respect they
reserve their opinion.

However, M. le Baron, the government of his Imperial Majesty, is per

ine, and it is she who is most interested in the free navigation of the Danube. It is not, consequently, to much to require her to give us an active and

In the House of Commons on the 12th mt., Mr. Hums and he abould be glad if the noble President of the Council could give the House somewhat more detailed information as to the nature of the communication which had been made by the Austrian government to the governments of England and France as to the securities to be exacted from Russia for the maintenance of future peace, and against future aggression on the part of Russia.

Lord J. Russell said that a communication had been made by the Emperor of Russia to the Austrian government, that it was the intention of Russia to evacuate the Principalities—holdwis as well as Walachia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, however, had intimated to the ministers of England and France that His Imperial Majesty was ready to proceed with the interchange of notes which had been previously agreed upon, with a view to the securities for future peace, notwithstanding the evacuation of the Principalities. The note of the English and French Ministers contained a statement of the general nature of the securities which would be required for the future peace of Europe against the aggressions of Russia. (Hos., hear.) He need not state further the nature of those securities—they were stated in the very able paper by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, which had been published by order of the Emperor, in the Moniteur, and which his hon. In the Man of doubt seen. The answer of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria was so far satisfactory, as it showed that the Emperor of Austria was so far satisfactory, as it showed that the Emperor of the Emperor of austria would not be satisfied with the restoration of the status quo, and that there was a general agreement as to the securities which were demanded by the English and French governments, being the proper basis of negotiations. The Austrian Minister did not go further at present. It remained to be seen whether the government of His Imperial Mylesty would think proper to communicate the interchange of notes which had tak

The control of the co

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such a game as they would have with an adva corps of Russian akaters who should venture with range. Surely it must be snow abovement akates, that the alarmints mean. Bither we men who have not the free use of their feet hittle chance—whatever be their numbers—on ice, against blue, green, or red-coated soldiers, hind a wall, standing on the soles of their own f and with ground under them which will not be them down on their noses after every shot wh they have balanced themselves to achieve. But sund and the Aland islands can be held all the y ter if it be wise and desirable to nold them.

SITUATION OF THE ALAND ISLANDS—CHANCES OF A WINYER OCCUPATION
BY THE ALLIES.

The group of islands lying about twenty-five miles from the coast of Sweden and fifteen from that of Finland, in the Guf of Bothnis, it known to the Finns by the name of Advenuamma. It coasists of no less than eighty inhabited, and two hundred upinhabited isless, the largest of which is about eighteen miles in length by fourteen the breach. On this island the fortrees of Bounarand has twenty years, and it is hore that the Frank army of the Baltic, supported by the merines of the British fiset, is now eargaged in the first important eperation of the war. The fortress itself is said to be large enough to shelter an army of 60,000 men within the range of its guas, and we are assured that 10,000 laborars were employed in the construction of the works during that portion of the year when it is possible to build in so severe a climate. We cannot, he ever, weach for the accuracy of these numbers; but it is certain that the place is one of coasiderable extent and strength, capable of sustaining a large garrison, and not likely to be taken without the operations of a regular siege. The principal fortrees coasists of a duuls tier of sensitircular easemated batteries fronting the seas. The principal fortrees and from the shore are three mounds or slile &k, two of which are fortified as detached works, monating about twenty guas each. That to the north is called the Tuee Fort; the central mound is used for a telegraph station. These works bear a most the same relation to the main fort of Bomarani as the forts of Arab Tabata and Medical the mounds of the contral to two divisions. The brigate from the north will consist of 2 divisions. The brigate from the north will omist of 2 divisions. The brigate from the north will omist of 2 divisions. The brigate from the north will omist of 2 divisions. The brigate from the north allowed the same of t

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